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QUARTERLY JOURNAL  
OF THE  
STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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MAY, 1851.

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*Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Statistical Society of London.*

[Held at No. 12, St. James' Square, Saturday, March 15, 1851.]

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF HARROWBY in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Auditors was read, together with the balance-sheet hereinafter annexed.

It was moved and seconded, "That the Auditors' Report be adopted."—Carried unanimously.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY.—It seems now the opportunity for addressing to you a few words, in conformity with the suggestions of one of your Vice-Presidents, who takes a more active part in your proceedings than my engagements permit me to do—Sir John Boileau—that on retiring from the chair at the end of my period of service I should set the example of offering a few observations on the subjects which had occupied your attention.

Before, however, I proceed, it may be desirable to make a statement or two upon the material condition of the Society, as furnished to me by the Secretary, who is intimately acquainted with all its transactions. The number of Members who have been elected within the last year has been 19, the number of withdrawals 10, leaving an excess of 9 on the total number of Fellows, the total being now 412. A like appearance is presented by the balance, which is now to be submitted to you, in which the liabilities show an increase of 12*l.* 14*s.*, but the balance in hand an increase of 31*l.*, notwithstanding that only one composition happens to have been paid in during the year. This progress simply promises to extinguish the excess of liabilities incurred by printing an extra number of the Journal in 1849, and bring our balance-sheet to its normal appearance of a liability of one year's printing opposed to 867*l.* of stock, which has not varied for many years, and about 200*l.* of recoverable arrears. The whole revenue of the Society for the year being thus absorbed by its current expenditure and the cost of its Journal, any effort which can be made

for increasing the efficiency of the Society's library—as so strongly urged in the last Annual Report of the Council—will have to be special; but for an object of such importance, a special effort ought assuredly to be made. To that point I shall be happy to call your attention.

Gentlemen, it is idle, in the midst of a party like this, assembled for the purpose of promoting the great object of statistics, to enlarge upon its general utility. It is, in fact, applying to the practical arts of life the great principles of Bacon; it is the proceeding by induction instead of by the old *à priori* road which science pursued for so many centuries. But it is important to keep in mind that, like all other sciences, it is not a mere mechanical technical operation, that it is no self-acting process, but requires knowledge of the subject to which it is applied, and a cautious weighing of the facts recorded, to enable any man to apply it usefully and safely. It is important in all sciences to know what is to be expected from them—what they can do, and what they cannot—and for this purpose it should be always kept in mind that a mere perusal of statistical truths gives no short, no royal road to knowledge, but is merely one of the aids to its acquisition. For instance, submit to a man totally ignorant of medicine a table containing a number of facts recorded on a medical subject, and how many false conclusions will he draw from it. He must know more than the number of deaths in the year, or even the enumeration of the diseases, before he dares to draw any conclusion as to the sanitary condition of the place. He must know whether epidemics have prevailed in the year in question—whether war, pestilence, or famine have swelled the usual numbers. It must be remembered, that it is only a class of facts, it is not *all* the facts, that can be tabulated; and these are only materials *towards* a conclusion, requiring themselves a running commentary from the knowledge, judgment, and impartiality of either the man who supplies, or the man who reads, the tables—without which qualification they not only do not give the whole facts of the case, but absolutely mislead, by an appearance of completeness which they do not possess. It is for that reason, I think, that a Society of this kind is especially useful, because these tables being produced in a Society of gentlemen who have all paid considerable attention to the subject, any deficiency is immediately suggested, conversation arises which leads to the correction of any errors, or the supplementing of any deficiencies, and a mass of information is collected, not only valuable on the subject at issue, but as training the mind to similar operations.

If, again, we were to take tables with regard to criminals, there is no man who, without considerable knowledge of the legal history, and more than the legal history, of the country, would not be misled by the inspection. He would see, perhaps, a considerable increase in the criminality of the country; but it is desirable to know what was included in the criminality at the beginning of the time, and what is now included; what changes have taken place in the laws, how much is now submitted to the public observation which once was not; whether crimes which once went under greater names and titles now wear lighter ones, and *vice versa*; whether the jurisdiction of one tribunal has been transferred to another; whether matters

which formerly were submitted to the adjudication of a formal tribunal are now handed over to a summary jurisdiction. If you come further to details, they are of most essential importance in ascertaining the value of the tables. For the purpose of ascertaining the real fact at issue, which is the real increase or decrease of crime, it is essential to know still more—you must take county by county. In one case you have a rural police, in another you have not; in one case you have a much stricter and more rigorous enforcement of the law than in others. I recollect, on a former occasion, I think at Glasgow, there were comparisons between the different amounts of drunkenness of different towns. Then came the question—what did the magistrates of one town hold to be drunkenness of a kind to be submitted to the law, and what the magistrates of another town held to be such? and rather an amusing test was submitted for drunkenness which would come within the law, namely, that as long as a man could walk on the curb-stone without going off, he was allowed to escape with impunity; but if he could not keep on the curb-stone, he immediately was handed over to the proper tribunal. This is a trifling matter which I have just mentioned: there are more important things to be considered—the nature of the employment of the population—such employment leading, perhaps, to the commission of a great number of little offences, which, if the magistrates are especially concerned with certain transactions, they look upon with extreme severity, and hence an apparent crop of offences, seen in the gross, which would very much mislead, unless a knowledge of the facts was possessed beyond that which the mere inspection of the tables would convey. As a magistrate of the county of Stafford, I have been shocked to see the immense increase of crime within it; but it is somewhat of a satisfaction on analysing it a little, to see how exceedingly trifling a great proportion of the crime is. It is unsatisfactory, in one point of view, as to the propriety of grave criminal proceedings in such instances; but it is satisfactory in another. A great proportion of the crime consists in picking up a handful of coal by a boy of ten years of age; a petty depredation, but on property which is much exposed, and it is thought necessary to deal with such offences with considerable rigour. The consequence is, that, apparently, the amount of crime is increased, and the whole paraphernalia of courts of justice are brought to bear upon it, swelling our calendar to an enormous extent. I mention these simply as instances illustrating the general proposition.

Now, if we were to look at the statistics of circulation alone—the circulation of bank notes by itself—we surely should be very ill-informed as to the amount of means for promoting the exchange of commodities in actual operation, and yet, apparently, the Bank issues should be considered a sufficient test. But if we look back to the amount of circulation at the beginning of the present century, and see how little it varies from the amount at the present moment, and compare the amount of pecuniary transactions in the one case and in the other, which have to be carried on apparently by that same means of exchange, we should be extremely ill-informed if we did not take into our consideration the immense economy of exchange which has taken place by clearing houses and bills of exchange, and every kind of mercantile facility, which, in fact, makes the circulation, which, fifty

years ago, represented one amount of transactions, to be a very imperfect test for purposes of comparison with the circulation of the present time.

Again, from vital statistics, it seems to me that I might adduce another instance of the caution required in forming conclusions simply from tables, without a very accurate investigation of almost every case by itself. How can the vital statistics of a town, with a fixed population, growing, if I might be allowed the use of a botanical term, *endogenously* from within, be compared with the circumstances of a town which is growing by accretions from without—*exogenously*. The proportions of age, the proportions of sex, would be entirely different in the two cases. Any conclusion, therefore, drawn from the amount of population, and the bare number of deaths out of that population, as indicating the salubrity or insalubrity of such places, would, considering the different circumstances of the different places affected, lead to the most false results. Now I take the town which my noble friend on my right hand (Lord Overstone) is very familiar with—the town of Northampton—an endogenous town—one growing from within by its own self-expansion. You will find there a population consisting probably of a certain proportion of children and so on, all in a most normal condition. Take the town of Glasgow, growing by rapid accretions from without, growing by a great number of able-bodied people of all kinds coming in the flower of life; how different will be the proportion of the different elements of population in the two places, and how false would be any conclusion that could be drawn from any state of mortality in the two, in which the varying circumstances of age, consequent on the different circumstances of the two populations, were not fully taken into consideration. There is a striking instance of the importance of such considerations at the present moment. If we look to those very interesting Reports submitted every year by the Registrar-General, which are so extremely valuable for statistical purposes, we shall find something upon a point which excites a good deal of interest at the present moment, namely, the proportion of our Roman Catholic population in England. I have heard Mr. O'Connell state that there were 3,000,000 Roman Catholics in England. The Registrar-General looks to the ratio between marriages and population, which he takes at 1 to 123 or 125 (I forget which), and he finds the result would be little more than 300,000. And if our Roman Catholic population were entirely endogenous—growing from within by natural process, that conclusion would be impregnable; but I imagine that we must look for the source of its growth, in a very great degree, in immigration, for the most part, of persons coming ready married—provided with wives, as we know most Irishmen are, and therefore not creating the number of marriages which otherwise would be due to the numbers now resident in this country. I conceive, therefore, that, if we come to the conclusion that 300,000 or thereabouts is really the number of Roman Catholic population in this country, putting it on the usual proportion of marriages to population, we shall not come to a completely correct conclusion.

Again, from educational tables I would draw another specimen of the way in which we should be misled by the simple inspection of numbers. I have seen statements put forward imploring assistance for

the introduction of schools, upon a statement that there were so many children between the ages of 3 and 15, or 5 and 15—so many thousand children, say in Bethnal Green, with respect to which I saw the statement, alleging all those children ought to be in school, and thus creating a most alarming picture of deficiency of education. I appeal to any gentleman who knows the circumstances of Bethnal Green. Open schools as you please, with any amount of support which you would get, the children of any such population will never remain ten years in school, either gratuitously or otherwise; their parents being in a condition in which the labour of such children is very early called into requisition. Therefore, if you take as your basis of the comparative demand for education the simple number of children between certain ages, without looking at the condition in society or the industrial employment for which those children are required, and if you draw conclusions without regard to these considerations, you clearly will be very much misled as to the practical object which you ought to attain, namely, the providing education for all those whom you can by any means possibly induce to accept it, and justify the jest of the witty statesmen who said that he knew nothing so fallacious as facts (except figures).

These are instances which have occurred to me in the course of the morning, just as indicating the importance of considering tables merely as a step—a most important and essential step—but as only a step, in fact, to the investigation of any subject. They are indispensable as means; they convey the truth, but not the whole truth; and unless they are illustrated either by the knowledge of the person who reads or who supplies them, they are proper subjects of jealousy; and therefore I think it is that a Society like ours, which admits not merely tables, but a discussion of those tables, and brings the minds and the knowledge of various men engaged in the active pursuits of life to bear on the subject, is of the most essential importance.

There is one subject which attracted a good deal of the attention of the Society in the course of the last year, which I think ought not to pass entirely unnoticed. Perhaps the gentlemen present will remember that a Committee was formed of the Society to consider and offer suggestions in regard to the forthcoming Census, which is, you may say, the great statistical jubilee of our day; and a good number of points were suggested as meet matter for inquiry, but which, upon investigation, were thought undesirable to make the subject of it, at least in this form; and I am afraid that some public notice that has been taken of the form in which the Census is now apparently to be executed may give dissatisfaction to its conductors. At the same time I think it is our duty to give warning publicly of the points on which the present Census will probably rather mislead than give proper information. And perhaps I might take the liberty of urging again what I took the liberty of urging in another place, namely, that it is important in all statistical inquiries made by authority that nothing should be asked which you have not a right to ask, because it will be only partially given, and if partially given, its imperfection being partially known, conclusions will be drawn as from full knowledge, full knowledge not being possessed. And another point is, that you should not ask questions which are not likely to be intelligently

answered. It is better not to know than to think you know, and argue as if you did. Now, I am afraid that without any sort of evil intention—I am sure nobody can blame them—with a very laudable desire of collecting information, the conductors of the Census are neglecting some of those cautions which some of the wiser heads in this Society were anxious to instil into them. They are not asking what they are likely to get fully and fairly answered, and they are asking what is not likely to be understood. We have inquiries about private affairs, in regard to how much a person who keeps a private school makes, how much he pays his ushers, which I am afraid will rather unsettle and dissatisfy those to whom they are addressed, and which may, perhaps, impair the efficiency of the Census in other respects; because we know that people who are irritated in one respect are not so likely to do all they can to comply with your request, even where it is reasonable. It is a matter of the highest importance that this great statistical review of the condition of the country should be composed of such materials as can fully be relied upon as conveying the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Gentlemen, I do not think that I have much more to say to you upon the present occasion. I have before me a list of the papers which have been read before the Society since the last Report. They have not been quite so numerous, perhaps, as on some other occasions, but they have been, some of them, extremely valuable. We have not been wanting, thanks to Mr. Danson, in watching that most interesting process which is now going on under our eyes, namely, the increase of the bullion of the world at large, and which, I hope, will not escape our attention; we should, if possible, by communication with foreign countries and with eminent merchants, record the facts from time to time, as fast as any knowledge on the subject arises, that we may be providing materials which hereafter it may not be so easy to collect. Thanks to him also, we have had a very able review of the state of the commerce of France. We have had some interesting documents from Mr. Porter on the "Taxation of the Working Classes Self-imposed," having a high moral bearing as well as one of general social interest. Colonel Sykes, as usual, who is never wanting (hear, hear), has brought into the field some contributions from that unexhausted field of India. I only hope that he will not weary in the pursuit, but that he will give us from time to time a share of those mines of statistical wealth which are to be found in the documents of the East India Company, and which, in fact, exhibit the interests of a larger portion of the human race than were ever brought together before in one view at one time. We have had also various contributions on the subject of vital statistics. Of course there will be fluctuations from time to time. Some subjects will assume a temporary importance, and others will decline. We have had a most valuable paper from Mr. Fletcher, in regard to the relations of crime and ignorance, which have been made patent to the eye by a series of maps, which have excited the greatest attention, as I have the opportunity of knowing, in various parts of the country. We are not only doing a work of great service to the community in giving more accuracy, more fulness, more definiteness to the principles of statistics, assigning to them their proper limits, their proper province, removing the suspicion

with which they are often looked upon as a mere kind of *hocus pocus*, as a mode of marshalling figures which can be arrayed in any way the marshaller may please; but we have, the satisfaction of feeling that we have at the same time given an impulse to the investigation of the social condition of the poorer classes of the community, which is spreading its circle more widely, not only over our own country, but over the whole civilized portion of the globe; the results of which cannot at the present moment be appreciated.

I beg leave to thank you, Gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have attended to the observations I have made, and to apologize for the scanty attention I have been able to give to your affairs. My occupations in the country call me away almost entirely on the day of your meetings, and prevent me from having that amount of social intercourse, and of instruction from them which it would be my delight to enjoy if other circumstances did not interpose. [Applause.]

LORD OVERSTONE.—Gentlemen, I am sure you will all feel, in common with myself, that the noble lord, who occupies the chair, is about this day to close his presidency over this Society, in a manner eminently consistent with that character for general intelligence, and for highly enlightened views, which all who know the noble lord, either in his public or private character, universally attribute to him. I am sure that, under such encouragement and example, it will be the wish of every Member that the Society should discharge, in an equally appropriate manner, that which is their duty, as I am sure it is their desire, on this occasion, in offering to the noble lord our acknowledgments for the great services which he has rendered to the Society, not only by the intelligence and kindness with which he has presided over its proceedings for the last two years, but by the address which he has just given. [Hear, hear.] As to the singular appropriateness of that address, in the topics to which it alluded, and in the manner in which the noble lord enforced them, it is impossible there can be two opinions. I feel them myself in a strong degree. I had the honour of being associated with this Society, in its Council, at its institution, and I then thought, and was strongly impressed with the apprehension, that there was in the constitution of this Society a point which involved considerable danger to its efficient progress. It was a Society which distinctly repudiated all that which ordinarily constitutes the interest of other societies, viz., the use of theoretical views, by which the imagination might be excited and the interest stimulated, confining its regard to a cold investigation and rigid attention to facts. In those circumstances, I always felt that there were two dangers—first, from a want of adequate interest to enable us to continue our proceedings with efficiency, and, secondly, a danger, which certainly is a danger, of accumulating facts idly and unprofitably. The noble lord, in his address, has most justly and usefully directed his attention to the mode of accumulating facts, and to the purposes for which they are to be used. There can be no doubt that facts may be accumulated under the name of a Statistical Society in a perfectly unintelligent and unprofitable manner, or they may be accumulated under some systematic arrangement and for some definite and beneficial purpose. We may proceed like mere children accumulating pebbles on the sea shore, and heaping them up into one useless mass, or we may accumulate facts



under the guidance of sound principles, and make our accumulations more like the collections of the mineralogist and the geologist, putting together the various fragments he collects, but putting them together in order—collected with a view to an ultimate purpose. It is impossible to separate these things altogether, even in a Society which professes only to accumulate facts, and which embodies in its motto that these facts are to be used by others—*aliis exterendum*. But I am sure that these considerations must impress on the Society most strongly the importance of the observations which our President has addressed to us; and I trust that those observations, duly borne in mind by this Society during its coming labours, will tend to render its exertions more interesting to the Members at the time, and more profitable to the community in their ultimate effects. If they tend, in the slightest degree, to accomplish that result, the labours of the noble lord, in presiding over this Society for two years, will be eclipsed by the services which he has rendered to the country by the observations he has now made. It is under these circumstances that I have now to propose that we make our acknowledgments to the noble lord for his past services, and for his services on this day, by tendering to him the thanks of the Society. [Applause.]

SIR CHARLES LEMON.—I beg leave to rise to second the motion, and after the observations of Lord Overstone, I feel that I have very little or nothing to add to what he has said, as a claim on the acknowledgments of all the company present, or in the way of observation to Lord Harrowby. Your lordship has very plainly pointed out what has been the course of our proceeding in past time, and, I think, has given us some hints which we shall find it of the utmost importance to apply in future. You have, in fact, shown the most complete and entire appreciation of the nature and objects of the Society and also of its effects, and I confess that you have extended the field of those effects rather further than I was prepared before to acknowledge, not only on the literature and knowledge of this country, but that its effects have also been extended to all parts of Europe. Lord Overstone just now drew our attention back to what occurred at the commencement of the Society. I was one of the earlier Members, and I do certainly recollect, and with some little pride I acknowledge it at the present moment, that the fears which existed in the minds of many have not been realized. There were apprehensions that politics would creep in among us, that we should be engaged in speculations not simply theoretical and philosophical, such as have prevailed here, but that we should ramble into other fields and excite undue warmth. That was particularly the feeling with Mr. Hallam; but without reducing our Institution to that dry material which a simple collection of facts would present, indulging even to a certain extent in theory, and allowing ourselves to draw conclusions from the facts brought before us, I think that in no one instance have we by any means incurred that which would justify the fears which unquestionably were entertained in the minds of those who first instituted the Society; and in considering the qualities which have preserved us in that equilibrium, I know no person so distinguished by them as the noble lord whom we now have as our President. I will not say another word, but simply second the motion which has been made to offer our best thanks to Lord Harrowby.

COLONEL SYKES.—I beg to be allowed to add my mite of acknowledgment to your lordship for the address we have had on this occasion, and for the example which you have set; an example which I hope to see followed in future times, because not only is it advantageous to the interests of the Society, but it is also instructive to the Members, and I beg leave to congratulate your lordship on commencing a new era, and to thank you in the name of the Society. The justice of the observations you have made has been felt by most of our Members, that figures are not necessarily statistics, that their value depends upon the manner in which they are got together, and that it is quite necessary, for the deduction of a legitimate argument from them, that all the relations of their origin should be known. The French have a happy adage—

“Avec des chiffres on peut faire tout ce qu’on veut.”

There is no doubt that such is the case, and we have constant proofs of it exhibited in the House of Commons and elsewhere. But such a perversion of statistics could not possibly take place if the parties who use those facts would use them honestly and with the intentions with which they were originally collected; and if the opposite parties were only sufficiently masters of the manner in which those figures misused were put together, they could turn their opponents’ deductions to their discomfiture. I do think that, so far as this Society has gone, our honesty of purpose has enabled us to avoid dangers. Sir Charles Lemon has said, the fear was, that this Society might break down upon politics and religion. I am happy to say that we have never had in this Society, or in the British Association, discussions which could endanger the stability of the Institution or the good feeling between the Members on either one subject or the other, and I feel quite assured that the good sense of the Society will always keep us free from any such risks. With regard to the collection of facts, I am sure that Lord Harrowby did not mean to discourage individual exertion.

LORD HARROWBY.—Hear! hear!

COLONEL SYKES.—We have had proofs in this Society of what can be done by individual exertion. We have had committees on the state of education and on other subjects. The information on all these subjects was given voluntarily, but the parties engaged in collecting it took good care, as far as was within their power, to ascertain that what they recorded as facts literally were facts, with the attendant circumstances; and therefore, although voluntary information is probably not so satisfactory as information given with a penalty attached to it if it be untrue, still we must not lose sight of one of our sources of information, and one of the aids on which the Society must rely, namely, obtaining voluntary information. We cannot always obtain it under a penalty, but we must then endeavour to do it as we can, and *quantum valeat*, we must put our own value on the information so obtained.

The motion having been put to the meeting by Lord Overstone, was carried with acclamation.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY.—I must trouble you for a moment, Gentlemen, merely to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received the very inadequate observations which I have

offered; but I can hardly do so without observing, with regard to what fell from Colonel Sykes, that I by no means wish to discourage information of any kind. My great caution is to avoid instituting inquiries in such a way as to make us think that we get complete, when we only get partial, information. If we know and admit that our information is imperfect, and argue with that feeling of modesty which arises from a sense of its imperfection, the information is most valuable as far as it goes; but if we profess to get all, and think we get all, when we only get partial information, then I think we are very seriously misled.

Before I sit down, as I am afraid I shall be called away in a few minutes to a distant part of the country, perhaps you will allow me to call your attention to one very important deficiency in our Institution at the present moment, which is the present state of the library. When we look round the walls of these two rooms, we certainly do not see them furnished as we should wish; and if we have the opportunity of showing to distinguished foreigners in this year some little hospitality, such as becomes the Members of different nations pursuing common objects, I think we should be rather glad to show the shelves somewhat better furnished. I cannot help suggesting that it might be the subject of the early consideration of the Library Committee, or of some other body that might be constituted for the purpose, whether means could not be taken very early for the extension of our provision in this respect—whether, for instance, if gentlemen were to consider together, according to their respective branches of special knowledge, and to say our *desiderata* are such and such, and the list of *desiderata* were put in circulation, we might not, by private contributions, either from libraries or in a pecuniary manner, each one giving a book or the means of purchasing one, make an effort this year to furnish our library in a manner more appropriate to our position; and I believe it would extend the usefulness, as well as the appearance and dignity, of the Institution. This place would be more sought after if parties who were pursuing any subject felt pretty good security that, as to anything concerning statistical inquiry—and that is a pretty wide field, for

“*Quicquid agunt homines, nostri farrago libelli*,”—

they would be sure, on the shelves of our rooms, to find something that would assist them. I would therefore leave the matter to my noble friend as a legacy, whether he and the Council around him could not suggest some means by which we may make this a jubilee year for our library, and which will fit us to assume the position as a *centre of statistical information* which devolves upon us. I beg to thank you for your kindness in the motion which has been carried. [Applause.]

MR. PORTER.—I have been requested, on the part of the Council, to bring forward a little matter of business which I believe can only be properly performed at a meeting of this kind. We are tenants here of the London Library, and most of us are aware that there is an Act of Parliament which exonerates from the payment of certain taxes bodies brought together for scientific purposes, and where profit is not a matter thought of in what they undertake; but in order to bring

them within that rule, it is necessary that they should have a rule within themselves to this effect, that no dividend, gift, division, or bonus in money, should be made by the Society unto or between any of the Members. There is no gentleman here who imagines that he is going to get a dividend, gift, division, or bonus in money, from the stock or possessions of the Statistical Society, and therefore I do not think you are doing much against your interest in agreeing to this resolution. Be that as it may, it is my duty to propose to you, that, as an addition to the regulations of this Society, no dividend, gift, division, or bonus in money, shall be made by the Society unto or between any of the Members.

MR. HEYWOOD.—I second that.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dixon and Dr. Finch having been appointed Scrutineers for the election of the Council and officers for the ensuing year, a ballot was taken, and the votes were declared to be unanimously in favour of the names on the printed lists.

The Earl of Harrowby then quitted the chair, and was succeeded by Lord Overstone.

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*Abstract of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from the 1st JANUARY to the 31st DECEMBER, 1850.*

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in the hands of the Treasurer . . . . .		32	16	6
" " Secretaries . . . . .		1	15	0½
Arrears of { 4 for 1848 . . . . . £8 8 0 }		35	14	0
Subscriptions. { 13 1849 . . . . . 27 6 0 }		562	16	0
Subscriptions, 268 for 1850 . . . . .		21	0	0
Composition . . . . .		27	11	2
Dividends . . . . .		55	10	10
Sale of Journal . . . . .				
		£737	3	6½
Assets, December 31, 1850:—				
Cash Balance . . . . .		£60	17	2
Petty Cash Balance . . . . .		4	14	2½
Price of Fixtures to be returned at end of lease . . . . .		31	12	0
		97	3	4½
Stock in 3¼ per Cent., Reduced £569 17s., cost £567 . . . }		867	0	0
" 3 per Cent. Consols £328 15s. 4d. ,, £300 . . . }				
Arrears of Subscriptions.	<div> <div>1 for 1841, £2 2s. . . . .</div> <div>3 for 1842, 6 6 . . . . .</div> <div>4 for 1843, 8 8 . . . . .</div> <div>7 for 1844, 14 14 . . . . .</div> <div>11 for 1845, 23 2 . . . . .</div> <div>13 for 1846, 27 6 . . . . .</div> <div>23 for 1847, 48 6 . . . . .</div> <div>34 for 1848, 71 8 . . . . .</div> <div>37 for 1849, 77 14 . . . . .</div> <div>52 for 1850, 109 4 . . . . .</div> </div>	398	10	0
Deduct one-third . . . . .		259	0	0
		259	0	0
Total Assets . . . . .		£1,223	3	4½
EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Rent . . . . .		150	0	0
Salaries . . . . .		155	0	0
House Expenses . . . . .		30	0	11
Printing . . . . .		200	0	0
Stationer . . . . .		11	17	3
Editing and Advertising Journal . . . . .		59	14	6
Parcels, including Delivery of Journal and Postages . . . . .		1	17	4
Library . . . . .		6	13	7
Fire Insurance . . . . .		2	10	0
Messrs. Parker, Commission on Sale of Journal . . . . .		5	11	1
Standage for Maps . . . . .		35	0	0
Miscellaneous . . . . .		13	7	6
Cash Balance . . . . .		60	17	2
Petty Cash Balance . . . . .		4	14	2½
Total . . . . .		£737	3	6½
Liabilities, December 31, 1850:—				
Printer . . . . .	£360 16 8			
Stationer (two years) . . . . .	29 5 1			
Oilman . . . . .	4 11 8			
Coals . . . . .	1 5 0			
Total Liabilities . . . . .	£395 18 5			

We have audited the above account, and find a balance due to the Society of £65 11s. 4d.

(Signed) F. G. P. NEILSON,  
HORATIO LOVE,  
R. THOMPSON JOPLING.

February 26, 1851.